



எளிய தமிழில்

pandalas

து.நித்யா



பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் Pandas

பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ்

nithyadurai87@gmail.com

பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் :

பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ்

kaniyam.com

பாண்டாரா பண்டாரா - பாண்டாரா பண்டாரா guruleninn@gmail.com

பாண்டாரா பண்டாரா : பா. பாண்டாரா பண்டாரா tshrinivasan@gmail.com

பாண்டாரா :

Creative Commons Attribution - ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

□□□□□

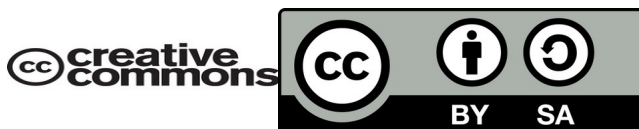
- 0000000000 0000000000 0000000000.
- 0000000000 000000 000000000000.
- 00000 000000000000000000000000000000.

000000, 000000 0000000000, 0000000000 00000000 www.kaniyam.com 00000000
 00000000000 0000000000 00 0000000000. 000 0000000000 00000000000000 00 0000000000.
 000000000000 00000000 0000 00000000000 000000000 0000000000.

□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	:
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	:

<http://static.kaniyam.com/ebooks/Learn-Pandas-in-Tamil.odt>

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).



Python Data Structures

Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples.

Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples.

Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples.

Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples.

Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples. Python Data Structures are the basic building blocks of any program. They are used to store and organize data in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The most common data structures in Python are lists, dictionaries, sets, and tuples.

பாண்டாஸ் என்பது ஒரு திறமையான தரவு செயலாக்க மற்றும் தரவு பகுப்பாய்வு நிரல். இது தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது.

பாண்டாஸ் தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. இது தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. cardio, jumping jacks போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. zerofit, biceps, muscle strengthening, body building போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. 1D 2D or 3D data, time series data, categorical data like that) போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. (Series, Data frame, Panel) போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது.

Big Data, Machine Learning, Data Analytics, IOT போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. pandas போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது.

பாண்டாஸ் தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது. FreeTamilEbooks.com போன்ற தரவுகளை எளிதில் பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்கு உதவுகிறது.



பா. பாண்டாஸ்
பாண்டாஸ், பாண்டாஸ், பாண்டாஸ்
16 பாண்டாஸ் 2023

பாண்டாஸ்: nithyadurai87@gmail.com

பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ் Pandas

Kaniyam.com

பாண்டாஸ் பண்டாஸ்: <http://nithyashrinivasan.wordpress.com>

பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் Pandas

Kaniyam.com

பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்

பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் Pandas பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்
<https://gist.github.com/nithyadurai87> பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்.

Table of Contents

1	Python Pandas-1.....	12
1.1	Data Types - Series, DataFrame, Panel.....	13
2	Python Pandas-2.....	20
2.1	Row & Column References.....	20
3	Python Pandas-3.....	25
3.1	DataFrame creation - Multiple ways.....	25
3.1.1	From list of dicts.....	26
3.1.3	From dict of lists.....	28
3.1.4	From dict of series.....	28
3.1.5	From csv file.....	29
4	Python Pandas-4.....	34
4.1	Attributes for Series, Dataframe, Panel.....	34
5	Python Pandas-5.....	43
5.1	Text Processing.....	43
6	Python Pandas-6.....	48
6.1	Location & Display properties.....	48
7	Python Pandas-7.....	55
7.1	SQL Operations.....	55
7.1.1	Limit clause.....	57
7.1.2	Where condition.....	57
7.1.3	Grouping.....	57
7.1.4	Combining data frames.....	59
7.1.5	Joins.....	61
7.1.6	Sorting.....	62
8	Python Pandas-8.....	63
8.1	Loops & Functions.....	63
9	Python Pandas-9.....	68
9.1	Metrics.....	68
9.1.1	Percentage Change.....	69
9.1.2	Covariance.....	70
9.1.3	Correlation.....	71
9.1.4	Ranks.....	72
9.1.5	Rolling.....	72
9.1.6	Expanding.....	74
9.1.7	Exponential weighted functions.....	75
10	Python Pandas-10.....	77
10.1	Handling Null values.....	77
11	Python Pandas-11.....	81
11.1	Handling DateTime.....	81
11.1.1	Supported format.....	83
11.1.2	Timedelta.....	84
11.1.3	Date Range.....	85
11.1.4	Business dates.....	86
11.1.5	Period Range.....	87
11.1.6	DateTime & Timestamp.....	87

12	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் Pandas-12.....	89
12.1	Handling Categorical data.....	89
13	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் Pandas-13_Final.....	96
13.1	Real-time Example.....	96
14	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்.....	103
15	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்.....	104
16	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ்.....	105
16.1	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் - Vision.....	105
16.2	பாண்டாஸ் பைண்டாஸ் - Mission.....	105

Panel 00000000 00000000 000000000000000000000000 00000000 000000. 0000000 000
excelbook-00 00000000 sheets 000000000000000! 0000 00000000 000000000000 rows,
columns-00 0000000 000000000 00000000 000000000000000! 00000000000000 000000
0000000 00 00000000000000000000 000000000000000. 0000 00000000 00000000000000000000
rows, columns-00 0000000 00000000 00000000000 000000000000000000.

[illegible]

13

```
df = pd.DataFrame(l1)

print (df)

l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]

df = pd.DataFrame(l2)

print (df)

d1 = {'Midterm': pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],
[58,88,60,90,100]]),

'Quarterly': pd.DataFrame([[35,44,65,56,79],[85,55,84,50,99],
[65,90,87,69,78]]),

'Half early': pd.DataFrame([[80,78,90,68,66],[35,89,67,79,90],
[67,89,59,90,45]]),

'Annual': pd.DataFrame([[90,94,58,69,84],[95,68,57,89,96],
[90,58,67,96,78]])}

p = pd.Panel(d1)

print (p)

print (p['Midterm'])

print (p.major_xs(1))

print (p.minor_xs(1))
```



```
l1 = [90,83,67,83,45]
s = pd.Series(l1)
print (s)
```

```
0 90
1 83
2 67
3 83
4 45
dtype: int64
```

```
l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]
df = pd.DataFrame(l2)
print (df)
```

	0	1	2	3	4
0	90	83	67	83	45
1	68	89	75	56	73
2	58	88	60	90	100

16

values-`values` 参数指定要返回的值的名称。如果指定了 `values` 参数，则返回的将是 `Panel` 对象的 `values` 属性。如果未指定 `values` 参数，则返回的将是 `Panel` 对象的 `data` 属性。

0000000, 0000000000000000 000000 0000 00000000000 00000000 000000000000
 00000000. 00000000 0000000000 000000?, 00000000 000000000000000000 000000
 0000000000 00000000 columns 000000?, 0000000000 range 00000000000000 000000
 000000000000 0000000000 00000000 000000000000000000. 0000 0000000000,
 0000000000 000000 00000000000000 000000 0000000000 00000000 4 000000 000000
 00000000000000000000000000. 0000 000 0000000000000000 00000000000000000000
 0000000000 3 000000 000000 00000000 0000000, 0000000000 5 000000 000000
 00000000 000000 00000000000000000000000000. 00000000000 000000 000000000000
 00000000000000 0000000 00000000000000 000000 range-0 000000000000000000000000.

```
d1 = {'Midterm': pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],
[58,88,60,90,100]]),
'Quarterly': pd.DataFrame([[35,44,65,56,79],[85,55,84,50,99],
[65,90,87,69,78]]),
'Half early': pd.DataFrame([[80,78,90,68,66],[35,89,67,79,90],
[67,89,59,90,45]]),
'Annual': pd.DataFrame([[90,94,58,69,84],[95,68,57,89,96],
[90,58,67,96,78]])}
```

```
p = pd.Panel(d1)
```

```
print (p)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 4 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 5 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Midterm to Annual
Major_axis axis: 0 to 2
Minor_axis axis: 0 to 4
```

00000000 00000000 000 item-0 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000000000
 000 00000000000000 00000000.

	0	1	2	3	4
0	90	83	67	83	45
1	68	89	75	56	73
2	58	88	60	90	100

	Midterm	Quarterly	Half	early	Annual
0	68	85	35		95
1	89	55	89		68
2	75	84	67		57
3	56	50	79		89
4	73	99	90		96

	Midterm	Quarterly	Half	early	Annual
0	83	44	78		94
1	89	55	89		68
2	88	90	89		58


```

print (df)

print (df['Maths'])

print (df[:'Suresh'])

print (df['Suresh':])

s =
pd.Series(l1,index=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'])

print (s[['Tamil','Social']])

```

code link - [02_pandas_rowcolumnreferences.py](#)

Example:

Example: Create a DataFrame with 3 rows and 5 columns.

```

l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]
df = pd.DataFrame(l2)
print (df)

```

```

   0  1  2  3  4
0 90 83 67 83 45
1 68 89 75 56 73
2 58 88 60 90 100

```

df[2] returns 2 column values as follows.


```
df =
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'
],index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Kamesh'],dtype='int32')
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	90	83	67	83	45
Suresh	68	89	75	56	73
Kamesh	58	88	60	90	100

```
print (df['Maths'])
```

```
Ramesh 67
Suresh 75
Kamesh 60
Name: Maths, dtype: int32
```

```
print (df[:'Suresh'])
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	90	83	67	83	45
Suresh	68	89	75	56	73

`df['Suresh']` லை colon-ஐப் பயன்படுத்தி ஓரே நிரலில் உள்ள அனைத்து மதிப்புகளையும், அதைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஓரே நிரல் `row` ஐப் பெறும்.

```
print (df['Suresh':])
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Suresh	68	89	75	56	73
Kamesh	58	88	60	90	100

பாண்டாஸ் ஓரே நிரல் ஓரே நிரலில் உள்ள அனைத்து மதிப்புகளையும், அதைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஓரே நிரல் `columns` ஐப் பெறும்.

```
l1 = [90,83,67,83,45]
s =
pd.Series(l1,index=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'])
print (s[['Tamil','Social']])
```

```
Tamil    90
Social   45
dtype: int64
```


code link - [02_pandas_rowcolumnreferences.py](#)

[illegible]

```
d = {'Tamil' : 90, 'English' : 83, 'Maths' : 67, 'Science' : 83,
'Social' : 45}
s = pd.Series(d)
print (s)
```

```
Tamil    90
English  83
Maths    67
Science  83
Social   45
dtype: int64
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ பராமீட்டர்ஸ் மூலம் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ உருவாக்கலாம். பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ பராமீட்டர்ஸ் மூலம் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ உருவாக்கலாம்.

```
l = [{'Tamil' : 90, 'English' : 83, 'Maths' : 67, 'Science' : 83,
'Social' : 45},
{'Tamil' : 68, 'English' : 89, 'Maths' : 75, 'Science' : 56, 'Social'
: 73},
{'Tamil' : 58, 'English' : 88, 'Maths' : 60, 'Science' : 90, 'Social'
: 100}]
df = pd.DataFrame(l)
print (df)
```

```
   English  Maths  Science  Social  Tamil
0    83      67      83      45      90
1    89      75      56      73      68
2    88      60      90     100      58
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ மூலம் column-ஐ உருவாக்கலாம். பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ columns-ஐ மூலம் உருவாக்கலாம். பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ பாண்டாஸ் ஸீரிஸ்-ஐ மூலம் உருவாக்கலாம்.

```
df = df[['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social']]
print (df)
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
0	90	83	67	83	45
1	68	89	75	56	73
2	58	88	60	90	100

3.1.2

3.1.3 From dict of lists

பாண்டாஸ் டேட்டாஃப்ரேம் கட்டும்போது key-ஐ columns-ஐயும், value-ஐ row-ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம். அதாவது, column ஐயும் row ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம். பாண்டாஸ் டேட்டாஃப்ரேம் கட்டும்போது column ஐயும் row ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம். பாண்டாஸ் டேட்டாஃப்ரேம் கட்டும்போது column ஐயும் row ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம்.

```
d = {'Tamil' : [90,68,58], 'English' : [83,89,88], 'Maths' : [67,75,60], 'Science' : [83,56,90], 'Social' : [45,73,100]}
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print (df)
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
0	90	83	67	83	45
1	68	89	75	56	73
2	58	88	60	90	100

3.1.4 From dict of series

பாண்டாஸ் டேட்டாஃப்ரேம் கட்டும்போது key-ஐ columns-ஐயும், value-ஐ row-ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம். அதாவது, column ஐயும் row ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம். பாண்டாஸ் டேட்டாஃப்ரேம் கட்டும்போது column ஐயும் row ஐயும் கொண்டு வரலாம்.

```
d = {'Tamil' : pd.Series([90,68,58]), 'English' : pd.Series([83,89,88]), 'Maths' : pd.Series([67,75,60]), 'Science' : pd.Series([83,56,90]), 'Social' : pd.Series([45,73,100])}
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print (df)
```



```
import numpy as np

df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv")

print (df)

df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",index_col=['id'])

print (df)

df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",names=['a', 'b', 'c','d','e','f','g'])

print (df)

df=pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",header=4)

print (df)

df=pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",skiprows=5,dtype={'40': np.float64})

print (df)

df.to_csv('aaa.csv')
```

Code link - [view raw 03b_pandas_dfcreation.py](#)

`pd.read_csv()` function uses default delimiter as comma (',') to read the CSV file. It also allows to specify other delimiters like semicolon (';'), tab ('\t'), space (' ') etc. It also allows to specify the index column to be used for indexing the data. It also allows to specify the row and column labels to be used for indexing the data.

```
df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv")
print (df)
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
9	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

It also allows to specify the column to be used for indexing the data. It also allows to specify the row and column labels to be used for indexing the data.

```
df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",index_col=['id'])
print (df)
```

id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

```
df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",names=['a', 'b',  
'c','d','e','f','g'])  
print (df)
```

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
1	001	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
2	002	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
3	003	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
4	004	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
5	005	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
6	006	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
7	007	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
8	008	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
9	009	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
10	010	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

```
df=pd.read_csv("./girls.csv",header=4)
print (df)
```

004	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

4 Python Pandas-4

4.1 Attributes for Series, Dataframe, Panel

Python Pandas Series, Dataframe, Panel attributes are discussed in this section. The following code snippet shows the attributes of Series, Dataframe, and Panel.

```
import pandas as pd

s = pd.Series([90,83,67,83,45])

df = pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],
[58,88,60,90,100]])

p = pd.Panel({'Midterm': pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],
[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]),

'Quarterly': pd.DataFrame([[35,44,65,56,79],[85,55,84,50,99],
[65,90,87,69,78]])})

print (s.axes)

print (df.axes)

print (p.axes)

df2 = pd.DataFrame()

print (s.empty)
```

```

print (df2.empty)

print (p.empty)


print (s.shape)
print (df.shape)
print (p.shape)


print (s.ndim)
print (df.ndim)
print (p.ndim)


print (s.size)
print (df.size)
print (p.size)


print (s)
print (s.values)
print (df.values)
print (p.values)

```

```

print (s.head(2))

print (df.head(2))

print (s.tail(2))

print (df.tail(2))

# panel doesn't have these attributes


print (df.T)

# Panel & Series doesn't have these attributes


print (s.dtypes)

print (df.dtypes)

print (p.dtypes)


print (df)

print (df.describe())

print (df.sum())

print (df.sum(1))

print (df.mean(1))

```

```
print (df.std(1))
```

Code link - [view raw 04_pandas_attributes.py](#)

Series and DataFrame are the two main data structures in Pandas.

```
s = pd.Series([90,83,67,83,45])

df = pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],
[58,88,60,90,100]])

p = pd.Panel({'Midterm': pd.DataFrame([[90,83,67,83,45],
[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]),
'Quarterly': pd.DataFrame([[35,44,65,56,79],[85,55,84,50,99],
[65,90,87,69,78]])})
```

Axes are the labels for the data structures.

```
print (s.axes)

[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=5, step=1)]

print (df.axes)
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=3, step=1), RangeIndex(start=0, stop=5,
step=1)]

print (p.axes)
[Index(['Midterm', 'Quarterly'], dtype='object'), RangeIndex(start=0,
stop=3, step=1), RangeIndex(start=0, stop=5,
step=1)]
```

Empty property returns True if the object is empty, False otherwise.

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame()
print (s.empty)
False
print (df2.empty)
True
print (p.empty)
False
```

shape property returns a tuple containing the number of rows and columns in the object.

```
print (s.shape)
(5,)
print (df.shape)
(3, 5)
print (p.shape)
(2, 3, 5)
```

ndim property returns the number of dimensions of the object.

```
print (s.ndim)
1
print (df.ndim)
2
print (p.ndim)
3
```

Size property returns the number of elements in the object.

```
print (s.size)
5
print (df.size)
15
print (p.size)
30
```

values property returns a NumPy array representing the values of the object.

```
print (s)
0 90
1 83
2 67
3 83
4 45
dtype: int64

print (s.values)
[90 83 67 83 45]

print (df.values)
[[ 90 83 67 83 45]
 [ 68 89 75 56 73]
 [ 58 88 60 90 100]]

print (p.values)
[[[ 90 83 67 83 45]
 [ 68 89 75 56 73]
 [ 58 88 60 90 100]]
 [[ 35 44 65 56 79]
 [ 85 55 84 50 99]
 [ 65 90 87 69 78]]]
```

head / tail methods are used to view the first and last few rows of the data frame. head / tail methods are used to view the first and last few rows of the data frame. head / tail methods are used to view the first and last few rows of the data frame.

```
print (s.head(2))
0 90
1 83
dtype: int64

print (df.head(2))
   0  1  2  3  4
0 90 83 67 83 45
1 68 89 75 56 73

print (s.tail(2))
3 83
4 45
dtype: int64
```

```
print (df.tail(2))
  0  1  2  3  4
1 68 89 75 56 73
2 58 88 60 90 100

# panel doesn't have these attributes
```

Transpose `df.T` `df.transpose()` `df.T` `df.transpose()` `df.T` `df.transpose()`

```
print (df.T)
  0  1  2
0 90 68 58
1 83 89 88
2 67 75 60
3 83 56 90
4 45 73 100

# Panel & Series doesn't have these attributes
```

dtypes `df.dtypes` `df.dtypes` `df.dtypes` `df.dtypes` `df.dtypes`

```
print (s.dtypes)
int64

print (df.dtypes)
0 int64
1 int64
2 int64
3 int64
4 int64
dtype: object

print (p.dtypes)
Midterm int64
Quarterly int64
dtype: object
```


`describe()` 関数は、データフレームの各列について、その統計量を返します。返されるオブジェクトは、各列の統計量をまとめたデータフレームです。返されるデータフレームの列名は、`count`, `mean`, `standard deviation`, `minimum`, `maximum` となります。また、各列の統計量をまとめたデータフレームの行名は、`25%`, `50%`, `75%` となります。このように、`describe()` 関数は、データフレームの各列について、その統計量を返すだけでなく、その統計量をまとめたデータフレームの行名も返します。これは、データの分布を視覚的に理解するのに役立ちます。

`sum()` 関数は、配列の要素の合計を返す。ただし、配列の次元を指定することで、次元ごとに合計を計算することもできる。例えば、`sum(1)` は、配列の各行の合計を計算し、`sum(axis=1)` は、配列の各列の合計を計算する。また、`axis=0` は、行方向に合計を計算し、`axis=1` は、列方向に合計を計算する。

41

```
4 218
dtype: int64

print (df.sum(1))
0 368
1 361
2 396
dtype: int64
```

mean(), std() methods are used to calculate the mean and standard deviation of the data.

```
print (df.mean(1))
0 73.6
1 72.2
2 79.2
dtype: float64

print (df.std(1))
0 18.077610
1 11.945711
2 19.005262
dtype: float64
```


Code link - [view raw 05_pandas_texts.py](#)

```
print (df['Languages'].str.upper()) # lower(), swapcase(), islower(),
isupper(), isnumeric()
0 TAMIL
1 ENGLISH
2 NaN
Name: Languages, dtype: object
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் `split()` பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

```
print (df['Languages'].str.split('i'))
0 [Tam, l]
1 [Engl, sh]
2 NaN
Name: Languages, dtype: object
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் `contains()` பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

```
print (df['Languages'].str.contains('i'))
0 True
1 True
2 NaN
Name: Languages, dtype: object
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் `len()` பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

```
print (df['Languages'].str.len())
0 5.0
1 7.0
2 NaN
Name: Languages, dtype: float64
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் `startswith()` பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

```
print (df['Subjects'].str.startswith('S')) # endswith()
0 False
1 True
2 True
Name: Subjects, dtype: bool
```

பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் பாண்டாஸ் ஸ்ட்ரிங் பதில்களைப் பகுப்பதில் `count()` பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

```
print (df['Subjects'].str.count('e'))
0 0
```

```
1 2
2 0
Name: Subjects, dtype: int64
```

find() method returns the position of the first occurrence of the specified character in the string. If the character is not found, it returns -1.

```
print (df['Subjects'].str.find('e'))
0 -1
1 3
2 -1
Name: Subjects, dtype: int64

print (df['Subjects'].str.findall('e'))
0 []
1 [e, e]
2 []
Name: Subjects, dtype: object
```

replace() method is used to replace the specified character with the specified character.

```
print (df['Languages'].str.replace('i','e'))
0 Tame1
1 Englesh
2 NaN
Name: Languages, dtype: object
```

cat() method is used to concatenate the specified separator to the end of the string.

```
print (df['Languages'].str.cat(sep=','))
Tamil,English
```

unique() method is used to get the unique values of the specified column. get_dummies() method is used to convert the categorical variable into dummy variables.

```
s = pd.Series(['Ramu','Somu','Jothi','Rathi','Jothi'])
```

```
print (s.str.get_dummies())
Jothi Ramu Rathi Somu
0 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1
2 1 0 0 0
3 0 0 1 0
4 1 0 0 0
```

repeat() method is used to repeat the values in the series. The syntax is as follows:

```
print (s.str.repeat(4))
0 RamuRamuRamuRamu
1 SomuSomuSomuSomu
2 JothiJothiJothiJothi
3 RathiRathiRathiRathi
4 JothiJothiJothiJothi
dtype: object
```

6 Python Pandas-6

6.1 Location & Display properties

Python Pandas library provides various methods to access data from a DataFrame. These methods are categorized into two main groups: **Location** and **Display**. Location methods are used to access data from a DataFrame, while Display methods are used to display data from a DataFrame. (Slicing – Dicing Methods) . Pandas provides various methods to access data from a DataFrame. These methods are categorized into two main groups: **Location** and **Display**. Location methods are used to access data from a DataFrame, while Display methods are used to display data from a DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv")

print (df.shape)

print (df.columns)

print (df['fname']) # df.fname , df['fname','age']

print (df.loc[ 1:4 , 'fname' ])

print (df.loc[ [1,4] , 'fname' ])

print (df.loc[ : , 'age']>30 )
```



```

print (df.ix[1:4, 'fname' ])

print (df.ix[[1,4], 'fname' ])

print (df.ix[ : , 'age']>30 )


print (df.iloc[1:4,1:4])

print (df.iloc[[1,4],[1,4]])

print (df.iloc[[1,4],lambda x : [1,4]])


print (pd.get_option("display.max_rows")) # max_columns


pd.set_option("display.max_rows",5) # reset_option()

pd.set_option("display.max_columns",4) # reset_option()

print (df)


pd.reset_option("display.max_rows")

pd.reset_option("display.max_columns")

print (pd.describe_option("display.max_rows"))

with pd.option_context("display.max_rows",5):

    print (df)

```

`girls.csv` 파일을 pandas로 불러오면 pandas DataFrame 객체로 반환되며, pandas DataFrame은 행과 열을 가지는 표 형태의 데이터를 저장하는 자료형이다. pandas DataFrame의 행과 열의 개수를 확인하려면 `shape` 속성을 사용하면 된다. `rows, columns = df.shape` 형태로 사용하면 된다. `columns` 속성은 DataFrame의 열의 이름을 반환한다.

column names are stored in df.fname
df['fname'] returns the column.
columns- list of columns.

00000000 0000 00000000000000 column-00 0000, 0000 00000000000000 row- 0000
 0000000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 loc 000000 000000 00000000000000.
 000000 1 000000 4 000000 index 00000000 000000 00000000 00000000 0000000000
 00000000000000000000 .

```
print (df.loc[ 1:4 , 'fname' ])
1 Nandhini
2 Madhuri
3 Kavitha
4 Vijaya
Name: fname, dtype: object
```

row 1 to row 4 index value column name dtype object

```
print (df.loc[ [1,4] , 'fname' ])
1 Nandhini
4 Vijaya
Name: fname, dtype: object
```

age column-boolean value row-boolean value.
relational operator value 30 value boolean value
True value, boolean value False value

```
print (df.loc[ : , 'age']>30 )
0 True
1 False
2 True
3 True
4 True
5 False
6 False
7 True
8 True
9 True
Name: age, dtype: bool
```

loc iloc value value value ix value.
loc value value value value.

```
print (df.ix[1:4, 'fname' ])
1 Nandhini
2 Madhuri
3 Kavitha
4 Vijaya
Name: fname, dtype: object
```

```
print (df.ix[[1,4], 'fname' ])
1 Nandhini
4 Vijaya
Name: fname, dtype: object

print (df.ix[ : , 'age']>30 )
0 True
1 False
2 True
3 True
4 True
5 False
6 False
7 True
8 True
9 True
Name: age, dtype: bool
```

iloc - Accesses Pandas data by integer location. **label** - Accesses Pandas data by label. **label**- Accesses Pandas data by label. **index** - Accesses Pandas data by index. **index** - Accesses Pandas data by index.

column-Accesses Pandas data by column. **range** - Accesses Pandas data by range. **upper** - Accesses Pandas data by upper. **column** - Accesses Pandas data by column.

```
print (df.iloc[1:4,1:4])
  fname  lname  age
1 Nandhini Babu   28
2 Madhuri Nathan  51
3 Kavitha Manoharan 45
```

1,4 - Accesses Pandas data by row index. **column**-Accesses Pandas data by column. **row** - Accesses Pandas data by row. **index**-Accesses Pandas data by index.

```
print (df.iloc[[1,4],[1,4]])
  fname  desig
1 Nandhini Assistant Manager
4 Vijaya AVP
```

lambda function - Accesses Pandas data by lambda function.

```
print (df.iloc[[1,4],lambda x : [1,4]])
  fname      desig
1 Nandhini Assistant Manager
4 Vijaya     AVP
```

ஊர் ஊர்வருவதற்கு 700 rows ஊர்வருவதற்கு 250 columns ஊர்வருவதற்கு, ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு. ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு rows ஊர்வருவதற்கு columns -ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு. ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு get_option ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு.ஊர்வருவதற்கு 60 rows ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு.

```
print (pd.get_option("display.max_rows")) # max_columns
60
```

ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு set_option() ஊர்வருவதற்கு. ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு 5 rows ஊர்வருவதற்கு 4 columns ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு. ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு, ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு ... ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு .

```
pd.set_option("display.max_rows",5) # reset_option()
pd.set_option("display.max_columns",4) # reset_option()
print (df)
  id fname      ... no      place
0  1  Nithya      ... 9587412536 Hyderabad
1  2  Nandhini ... 9848022338 Delhi
.. ..
8  9  Gayathri ... 9848022333 Chennai
9 10  Kavitha ... 9848022336 Noida
[10 rows x 7 columns]
```

reset_option ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு default ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு.

```
pd.reset_option("display.max_rows")
pd.reset_option("display.max_columns")
```

ஊர்வருவதற்கு ஊர்வருவதற்கு describe_option ஊர்வருவதற்கு.

```
print (pd.describe_option("display.max_rows"))
display.max_rows : int
If max_rows is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on
`large_repr`, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as
a summary view. 'None' value means unlimited.
In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and `large_repr`
equals 'truncate' this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect
the height of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits
the screen height. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or
IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do
correct auto-detection.
[default: 60] [currently: 60]
None
```

rows,columns with statement- option_context

```
with pd.option_context("display.max_rows",5):
    print (df)
   id fname    lname  age  desig      no      place
0  1  Nithya  Duraisamy  31  Manager  9587412536  Hyderabad
1  2  Nandhini Babu    28  AstManager  9848022338  Delhi
.. ..
8  9  Gayathri Ragu    36  Engineer  9848022333  Chennai
9 10  Kavitha  Manoharan  49  AVP      9848022336  Noida
[10 rows x 7 columns]
```

7 Python Pandas-7

7.1 SQL Operations

SQL- limit, group by, order by, joins, where condition operations
 operations pandas-library. operations.
 operations operations.

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv")

print (df)

print (df.head())

print (df.head(2))

print (df[df['place'] == 'Hyderabad'])

df1 = df.groupby('place')

print (df1.size())

print (df1.groups)

print (df1.get_group('Delhi'))

print (df1.filter(lambda x: len(x) >= 3))
```

```
for i, j in df1:
    print (I)
    print (j)

df2 = pd.read_csv("./boys.csv")

print (df2)

print (pd.concat([df,df2]))

print (df.append(df2))

print (pd.merge(df,df2,on='place'))

print (pd.merge(df,df2,on='place',how='right')) # left, outer, inner

print (df2.sort_index(ascending=False))

print (df2.sort_values(by='age'))
```

Code link [view raw 07_pandas_sql.py](#)

Python Pandas CSV- Python Pandas CSV- Python Pandas CSV.

```
df = pd.read_csv("./girls.csv")
print (df)
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
9	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

7.1.1 Limit clause

head() - returns the first n rows of the dataset.

```
print (df.head())
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida

```
print (df.head(2))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi

7.1.2 Where condition

where condition- returns the rows of the dataset where the condition is satisfied.

```
print (df[df['place'] == 'Hyderabad'])
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad

7.1.3 Grouping

groupby() - returns the grouped data.

df1.groupby('place').size() - returns the size of the records in each group.

```
df1 = df.groupby('place')
print (df1.size())
```

```
place
Chennai    3
Delhi      2
Hyderabad  3
Noida      2
dtype: int64
```

`df1` -> 1000 rows, 10 columns. `groups` -> 1000 rows, 1 column. `row` -> 1000 rows, 1 column. `col` -> 1000 rows, 1 column. `col` -> 1000 rows, 1 column.

```
print (df1.groups)

{'Chennai': Int64Index([5, 6, 8], dtype='int64'), 'Delhi':
Int64Index([1, 2], dtype='int64'), 'Hyderabad': Int64
Index([0, 3, 7], dtype='int64'), 'Noida': Int64Index([4, 9],
dtype='int64')}
```

00000000 0000 0000000000 00000000 00000000 000000 00000000000000000000
0000000000 00000000 00000000 00000000000000000000 **get_group()** 0000000000.

```
print (df1.get_group('Delhi'))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi

0000 00000000 000000 000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000, 000
0000000 filter 000000 00000000000000 000 000000000000.

```
print (df1.filter(lambda x: len(x) >= 3))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai

7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai

Iterate over the DataFrame (df1), print the index, print the column names, print the data for each row using for loop.

```
for i, j in df1:
    print (i)
    print (j)
```

Chennai

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai

Delhi

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi

Hyderabad

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad

Noida

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
9	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida

7.1.4 Combining data frames

Iterate over the DataFrame (df1), print the index, print the column names, print the data for each row using for loop.

```
df2 = pd.read_csv("./boys.csv")
print (df2)
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	11	Mahesh	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526341	Chennai
1	12	Elango	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872	Mumbai
2	13	Kadiresan	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437	Delhi
3	14	Sundar	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222	Thane
4	15	Kumar	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333	Noida

```
print (pd.concat([df,df2]))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
9	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida
0	11	Mahesh	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526340	Chennai
1	12	Elango	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872	Mumbai
2	13	Kadiresan	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437	Delhi
3	14	Sundar	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222	Thane
4	15	Kumar	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333	Noida

```
print (df.append(df2))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
0	1	Nithya	Duraisamy	31	Manager	9587412536	Hyderabad
1	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	AstManager	9848022338	Delhi
2	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	VP	9848022339	Delhi
3	4	Kavitha	Manoharan	45	AVP	9848022330	Hyderabad
4	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	AVP	9848022336	Noida
5	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	AstManager	9848022335	Chennai
6	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	SrEngineer	9848022334	Chennai
7	8	Meena	Baskar	56	VP	9848022333	Hyderabad
8	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	Engineer	9848022333	Chennai
9	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	AVP	9848022336	Noida
0	11	Mahesh	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526340	Chennai
1	12	Elango	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872	Mumbai

2	13	Kadiresan	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437	Delhi
3	14	Sundar	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222	Thane
4	15	Kumar	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333	Noida

7.1.5 Joins

Python Pandas provides a powerful tool for joining data from different sources. The `join` method is used to combine two DataFrames into a single DataFrame. The `join` method is used to combine two DataFrames into a single DataFrame.

```
print (pd.merge(df,df2,on='place'))
```

	id_x	fname_x	lname_x	age_x	...	lname_y	age_y	desig_y	no_y
0	2	Nandhini	Babu	28	...	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437
1	3	Madhuri	Nathan	51	...	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437
2	5	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40	...	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333
3	10	Kavitha	Manoharan	49	...	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333
4	6	Aarthi	Raj	22	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526340
5	7	Lavanya	Sankar	23	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526341
6	9	Gayathri	Ragu	36	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526341

[7 rows x 13 columns]

The `join` method can be used with different types of joins: `left`, `right`, `inner`, and `outer`. The `join` method is used to combine two DataFrames into a single DataFrame.

```
print (pd.merge(df,df2,on='place',how='right')) # left, outer, inner
```

	id_x	fname_x	lname_x	age_x	...	lname_y	age_y	desig_y	no_y
0	2.0	Nandhini	Babu	28.0	...	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437
1	3.0	Madhuri	Nathan	51.0	...	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437
2	5.0	Vijaya	Kandasamy	40.0	...	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333
3	10.0	Kavitha	Mnoharan	49.0	...	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333
4	6.0	Aarthi	Raj	22.0	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526340
5	7.0	Lavanya	Sankar	23.0	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526341
6	9.0	Gayathri	Ragu	36.0	...	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526341
7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872
8	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222

[9 rows x 13 columns]

7.1.6 Sorting

Index- `sort_index()` column- `sort_values()`

`sort_index()` `ascending=False`

`sort_values()` `by='age'`

```
print (df2.sort_index(ascending=False))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
4	15	Kumar	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333	Noida
3	14	Sundar	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222	Thane
2	13	Kadiresan	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437	Delhi
1	12	Elango	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872	Mumbai
0	11	Mahesh	Muthu	38	Sr Manager	9853526340	Chennai

```
print (df2.sort_values(by='age'))
```

	id	fname	lname	age	desig	no	place
1	12	Elango	Raman	25	Assistant	9865637872	Mumbai
4	15	Kumar	Ramasamy	30	AVP	9346212333	Noida
0	11	Mahesh	Muthu	38	SrManager	9853526340	Chennai
2	13	Kadiresan	kesavan	41	VP	9746325437	Delhi
3	14	Sundar	Paul	48	AVP	9947362222	Thane


```
def hi(a,b):  
    return a+b  
  
print (df.pipe(hi,2))  
  
l2 = [[90,83,45],[68,89,73],[58,88,100]]  
  
df2 =  
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Social'],index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Jagadesh'],dtype='int32')  
  
print (df2)  
  
print (df2.reindex_like(df))
```

Code link [08_pandas_loopsfunc.py](#)

Iterate over the rows of the DataFrame and print the values of the columns.

```
l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]  
  
df =  
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'],index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Kamesh'],dtype='int32')
```

Iterate over the rows of the DataFrame and print the values of the columns.

```
for i in df:  
    print (i)
```

```
Tamil  
English  
Maths  
Science  
Social
```



```
for i in df.itertuples():
    print (i)
```



```
Pandas(Index='Ramesh', Tamil=90, English=83, Maths=67, Science=83,
Social=45)
Pandas(Index='Suresh', Tamil=68, English=89, Maths=75, Science=56,
Social=73)
Pandas(Index='Kamesh', Tamil=58, English=88, Maths=60, Science=90,
Social=100)
```

```
for i,j in df.iteritems():
    print (i)
    print (j)
```

Tamil
Ramesh 90
Suresh 68
Kamesh 58
Name: Tamil, dtype: int32
.
.
.
.
Social
Ramesh 45
Suresh 73
Kamesh 100
Name: Social, dtype: int32

```
for i,j in df.iterrows():
    print (i)
    print (j)
```

このコードは、`column` の値が `isin` のリストに含まれるかどうかを確認しています。

[illegible]

000 0000 hi 00000 user defined function 000000 000000000000000000.
 0000000000000000000000 0000 0000000 0000000 pipe 00000000000000.

```
def hi(a,b):
    return a+b
print (df.pipe(hi,2))
```

df2 டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டா. டாட்டா df-டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டா, டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா, டாட்டாட்டா, டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டா columns-டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டா.

```
l2 = [[90,83,45],[68,89,73],[58,88,100]]
df2 =
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Social'],index=['Ramesh',
'Suresh','Jagadesh'],dtype='int32')
print (df2)
```

	Tamil	English	Social
Ramesh	90	83	45
Suresh	68	89	73
Jagadesh	58	88	100

df2-டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டா df டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டா rows, columns -டாட்டா null டாட்டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டா டாட்டாட்டாட்டா.

```
print (df2.reindex_like(df))
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	90.0	83.0	NaN	NaN	45.0
Suresh	68.0	89.0	NaN	NaN	73.0
Kamesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

9 Python Pandas-9

9.1 Metrics

Pandas provides a wide range of metrics to analyze data. These metrics are used to calculate the mean, standard deviation, and other statistical measures. The metrics are categorized into descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics are used to summarize the data, while inferential statistics are used to make predictions about the data. The metrics are implemented in the form of methods and functions. The metrics are used to analyze the data and to make decisions about the data. The metrics are used to calculate the mean, standard deviation, and other statistical measures. The metrics are used to analyze the data and to make decisions about the data.

```
import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]

df =
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'
],index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Kamesh'],dtype='int32')

print (df)

print (df.pct_change())

print (df['Tamil'].cov(df['English']))

print (df.cov())

print (df.corr())

print (df.rank())

print (df.rolling(window=3).mean())

print (df.rolling(window=3,min_periods=2).mean())
```

```
print
(df.rolling(window=3,min_periods=2).aggregate([np.sum,np.mean]))

print (df.rolling(window=2).sum())

print (df.expanding(min_periods=2).sum())

print (df.ewm(com=0.5).mean())
```

[view raw 09_pandas_metrics.py](#)

Below is the code to create a DataFrame.

```
l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]
df =
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'],
index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Kamesh'],dtype='int32')
```

Below is the output of the above code.

```
print (df)
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	90	83	67	83	45
Suresh	68	89	75	56	73
Kamesh	58	88	60	90	100

9.1.1 Percentage Change

Below is the code to calculate the percentage change in the values of the DataFrame. The `pct_change()` method is used to calculate the percentage change in the values of the DataFrame.

Below is the output of the above code. The first row of the DataFrame has NaN values because there is no previous row to compare. The percentage change in the values of the DataFrame is calculated as $(68-90)/90 = -0.244444$.

```
print (df.pct_change())
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	-0.244444	0.072289	0.119403	-0.325301	0.622222
Kamesh	-0.147059	-0.011236	-0.200000	0.607143	0.369863

பாண்டாஸ் column-ஊக்கம் column-ஊக்கம் covariance ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

```
print (df.cov())
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Tamil	268.0	-47.000000	33.000000	5.000000	-441.000000
English	-47.0	10.333333	4.666667	-26.833333	69.333333
Maths	33.0	4.666667	56.333333	-129.166667	-94.333333
Science	5.0	26.833333	-129.166667	322.333333	91.166667
Social	-441.0	69.333333	-94.333333	91.166667	756.333333

9.1.3 Correlation

Correlation-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

```
summation of (x element - mean(x)).(y element - mean(y))
/ square root of {summation of {square of [(x element -
mean(x)]. square of [(y element - mean(y))]}
```

Covariance ஊக்கம் infinity ஊக்கம். ஊக்கம் (scaled form) correlation-ஊக்கம். correlation ஊக்கம் -1 ஊக்கம் 1 ஊக்கம்.

correlation ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம். column-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் covariance ஊக்கம் correlation ஊக்கம்.

correlation, column-ஊக்கம் correlation ஊக்கம்.

```
(90+68+58)/3 = 72
(83+89+88)/3 = 86.67
```

```
= {[18*(-3.67)]+[(-4)*2.33]+
[(-14)*1.33]} /
sqft{[(18*18)+(-4*-4)+(-14*-14)}
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Tamil	1.000000	-0.893121	0.268574	0.017012	-0.979523
English	-0.893121	1.000000	0.193421	-0.464945	0.784269
Maths	0.268574	0.193421	1.000000	-0.958551	-0.457010
Science	0.017012	-0.464945	-0.958551	1.000000	0.184640
Social	-0.979523	0.784269	-0.457010	0.184640	1.000000

$$(90+68+58)/3 = 72$$

row-ஊக்கம் 2,3,4 ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

```
print (df.rolling(window=3).mean())
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

min periods=2 ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் row-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் row-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம். ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் NaN-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

row-ஊக்கம் NaN ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் row-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம், ஊக்கம் row-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம், ஊக்கம் row-ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

$$(90+68)/2 = 79$$

$$(90+68+58)/3 = 72$$

```
print (df.rolling(window=3,min_periods=2).mean())
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	79.0	86.000000	71.000000	69.500000	59.000000
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

aggregate () ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம். ஊக்கம் sum, mean ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம் ஊக்கம்.

$$90+68 = 158$$

$$90+68+58 = 216$$

$$(90+68)/2 = 79$$

$$(90+68+58)/3 = 72$$

	Tamil		Englis...		Science	Social	
	sum	mean	sum	...	mean	sum	mean
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	158.0	79.0	172.0	...	69.500000	118.0	59.000000
Kamesh	216.0	72.0	260.0	...	76.333333	218.0	72.666667

[3 rows x 10 columns]

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	158.0	172.0	142.0	139.0	118.0
Kamesh	216.0	260.0	202.0	229.0	218.0

9.1.7 Exponential weighted functions

Exponential weighted functions are used for rolling, expanding windows. The functions are `ewm`, `ewm_mean`, `ewm_median`. The parameters - `com`, `span`, `halflife` are used to calculate the `alpha` value.

`com`, `span`, `halflife` are the parameters- `com` is the decay constant, `span` is the number of observations, `halflife` is the half-life of the series.

$$\alpha = 1/(1+com)$$

The `ewm` function is used to calculate the exponential weighted moving average. The `ewm_mean` and `ewm_median` functions are used to calculate the mean and median of the series.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{weighted_average}[0] &= \text{arg}[0] \\ \text{weighted_average}[i] &= (1-\alpha)*\text{wt_avg}[i-1] + \alpha*\text{arg}[i] \end{aligned}$$

For `com = 0.5`, the `alpha` value is calculated as follows:

$$\alpha = 1/(1+0.5) = 1/1.5 = 0.66$$

The `ewm` function is used to calculate the exponential weighted moving average. The `ewm_mean` and `ewm_median` functions are used to calculate the mean and median of the series.

The `ewm` function is used to calculate the exponential weighted moving average. The `ewm_mean` and `ewm_median` functions are used to calculate the mean and median of the series.

$$\begin{aligned} (1-0.66)*90 + (0.66*68) \\ = 30.6 + 44.88 = 75.48 \end{aligned}$$

The `ewm` function is used to calculate the exponential weighted moving average. The `ewm_mean` and `ewm_median` functions are used to calculate the mean and median of the series.

The `ewm` function is used to calculate the exponential weighted moving average. The `ewm_mean` and `ewm_median` functions are used to calculate the mean and median of the series.

$$\begin{aligned} (1-0.66)*75 + (0.66*58) \\ = 25.5 + 38.28 = 63.78 \end{aligned}$$

மேலும் 63.78 லட்சம் மக்கள் பிழைப்பு இழந்தனர். மேலும் மொத்த மக்கள் 62.76 லட்சம் மக்கள் பிழைப்பு இழந்தனர்.

በሰላም ስራ ማስፈጸም ለሚችሉ ሰላማዊ የሰላም ሰራተኞች ስራ ማስፈጸም ይቻላል፡፡
በሰላም ስራ ማስፈጸም ለሚችሉ ሰላማዊ የሰላም ሰራተኞች ስራ ማስፈጸም ይቻላል፡፡

```
print (df.ewm(com=0.5).mean())
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	90.000000	83.000000	67.0	83.000000	45.000000
Suresh	73.500000	87.500000	73.0	62.750000	66.000000
Kamesh	62.769231	87.846154	64.0	81.615385	89.538462

10 Pandas-10

10.1 Handling Null values

Null values are the values that are missing or not defined. They are represented by NaN (Not a Number) in Pandas. They can be handled using various methods like isnull(), notnull(), dropna(), fillna(), etc.

```
import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

l2 = [[90,83,67,83,45],[68,89,75,56,73],[58,88,60,90,100]]

df =
pd.DataFrame(l2,columns=['Tamil','English','Maths','Science','Social'],index=['Ramesh','Suresh','Kamesh'],dtype='int32')

df = df.rolling(window=3).mean()

print (df)

print (df.isnull())

print (df.notnull())

print (df.dropna())

print (df.fillna(0))

print (df.fillna(method='bfill')) # pad / fill for forward fill;
#bfill / backfill from backward

print (df.fillna(method='bfill',limit=1))

print (df.sum())
```


	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

Null values in a DataFrame can be filled using the `fillna()` method. The `fillna()` method is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame.

```
print (df.fillna(0))
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Suresh	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

Null values in a DataFrame can be filled using the `fillna()` method. The `fillna()` method is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame. The `method='bfill'` parameter is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame using the backward fill method. The `backward fill` method is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame using the backward fill method. The `fill` method is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame using the fill method.

```
print (df.fillna(method='bfill')) # pad / fill for #forward fill;
bfill / backfill from backward
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667
Suresh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

The `method='bfill'` parameter is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame using the backward fill method. The `limit=1` parameter is used to limit the number of rows to fill the missing values in a DataFrame. The `row` parameter is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame using the row parameter.

```
print (df.fillna(method='bfill',limit=1))
```

	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
Ramesh	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
Suresh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667
Kamesh	72.0	86.666667	67.333333	76.333333	72.666667

Null values in a DataFrame can be filled using the `fillna()` method. The `fillna()` method is used to fill the missing values in a DataFrame. The `sum()` method is used to calculate the sum of the values in a DataFrame. The `aggregate functions` are used to calculate the aggregate functions in a DataFrame. The `Null` values in a DataFrame can be filled using the `fillna()` method. The `sum()` method is used to calculate the sum of the values in a DataFrame. The `aggregate functions` are used to calculate the aggregate functions in a DataFrame.

```
print (df.sum())
```

```
Tamil    72.000000
English  86.666667
Maths    67.333333
Science  76.333333
Social   72.666667
dtype: float64
```

Python Pandas replace() method is used to replace the values in the DataFrame.

```
print (df.replace({72:100}))
```

```
      Tamil  English  Maths  Science  Social
Ramesh  NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
Suresh  NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
Kamesh  100.0    86.666667  67.333333  76.333333  72.666667
```



```

df['Allocation_date'] = pd.date_range('01/01/2021', periods=5)

print (df)

print (pd.date_range("11:00", "13:30", freq="30min"))

print (pd.date_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Oct-2017',freq='3D'))

df['Allocation_date'] = pd.bdate_range('01/01/2021', '01/07/2021')

print (df)

print (pd.bdate_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Oct-2017'))

print (pd.date_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Dec-2017',freq='M'))

print (pd.period_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Dec-2017',freq='M'))

df['Today_date'] = pd.datetime.now()

print (df)

df['Experience'] = df['Today date'] - df['Joining date']

```

```
print (df['Experience'])

print (pd.datetime.now())

print (pd.datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d"))

print (pd.Timestamp('2021-03-10'))

print (pd.Timestamp(1372898493,unit='s'))
```

Code link [11_pandas_datetime.py](#)

11.1.1 Supported format

Figure 5 illustrates the supported formats for datetime objects. The formats are categorized into two groups: ISO 8601 and other formats.

Figure 6 illustrates the supported formats for datetime objects. The formats are categorized into two groups: ISO 8601 and other formats. The ISO 8601 format is the most common and is supported by all major data science libraries. The other formats are supported by pandas but may not be supported by other libraries.

The following table shows the supported formats for datetime objects. The formats are categorized into two groups: ISO 8601 and other formats.

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'Name':
['Mahesh','Elango','Kadiresan','Sundar','Kumar'],'Joining_date':
['2020.01.14', '2020, 12, 23', 'Nov 19, 2020', '2020, 04,
06', '2020.06.30']})

print (df)
```

	Name	Joining_date
0	Mahesh	2020.01.14
1	Elango	2020, 12, 23
2	Kadiresan	Nov 19, 2020

```
3 Sundar      2020, 04, 06
4 Kumar      2020.06.30

df['Joining_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Joining_date'])
print (df)
```

	Name	Joining_date
0	Mahesh	2020-01-14
1	Elango	2020-12-23
2	Kadiresan	2020-11-19
3	Sundar	2020-04-06
4	Kumar	2020-06-30

11.1.2 Timedelta

Timedelta ஸ்டிரிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகளை நேரம் மற்றும் நாட்களில் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஒரு பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங் ஆகும். பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள் நேரம் மற்றும் நாட்களில் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள். பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள் 180 நாட்களில் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள். பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள் confirmation date ஸ்டிரிங் Column-ல் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள்.

```
df['confirmation_date'] = df['Joining_date']+pd.Timedelta(days=180)
print (df)
```

	Name	Joining_date	confirmation_date
0	Mahesh	2020-01-14	2020-07-12
1	Elango	2020-12-23	2021-06-21
2	Kadiresan	2020-11-19	2021-05-18
3	Sundar	2020-04-06	2020-10-03
4	Kumar	2020-06-30	2020-12-27

Time delta-ல் நாட்கள், மணி, நிமிஷம், நொடிகள் மற்றும் பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள். பைண்டிங் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள் நேரம் மற்றும் நாட்களில் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளும் ஸ்டிரிங்குகள்.

```
print (pd.Timedelta(days=180))
180 days 00:00:00

print (pd.Timedelta('3 days 5 hours 45 minutes 50 seconds'))
3 days 05:45:50
```

```
print (pd.Timedelta(5,unit='h'))
0 days 05:00:00

l1 = [pd.Timedelta(days=i) for i in range(3)]
print (pd.Series(l1))

0 0 days
1 1 days
2 2 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

11.1.3 Date Range

date_range() function returns date range.

Example: Create a date range from 1-Jan-2021 to 5-Jan-2021. Allocation date column in the following table.

Example: Create a date range from 1-Jan-2021 to 5-Jan-2021. Allocation date column in the following table.

```
df['Allocationdate'] = pd.date_range('01/01/2021', periods=5)
print (df)
```

	Name	Joining_date	confirmation_date	Allocation_date
0	Mahesh	2020-01-14	2020-07-12	2021-01-01
1	Elango	2020-12-23	2021-06-21	2021-01-02
2	Kadiresan	2020-11-19	2021-05-18	2021-01-03
3	Sundar	2020-04-06	2020-10-03	2021-01-04
4	Kumar	2020-06-30	2020-12-27	2021-01-05

frequency parameter in date_range() function specifies the frequency of the date range. For example, 'D' represents daily frequency, 'B' represents business days frequency, 'BMS' represents business month start frequency, etc.

```
print (pd.date_range("11:00", "13:30", freq="30min"))
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2017-09-27', '2017-09-30', '2017-10-03', '2017-10-06', '2017-10-09', '2017-10-12', '2017-10-15'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='3D')
```

period_range() method is used to generate a DatetimeIndex with a fixed frequency. It is similar to date_range() but it generates a PeriodIndex instead of a DatetimeIndex. The syntax is as follows:

period_range(start, end, freq, dtype) where start is the start date, end is the end date, freq is the frequency and dtype is the data type. The output is a PeriodIndex.

```
print (pd.date_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Dec-2017',freq='M'))

DatetimeIndex(['2017-09-30', '2017-10-31', '2017-11-30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='M')

print (pd.period_range('27-Sep-2017', '17-Dec-2017',freq='M'))

PeriodIndex(['2017-09', '2017-10', '2017-11', '2017-12'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

11.1.6 DateTime & Timestamp

The datetime module in Python is used to work with dates and times. It provides a class called datetime which represents a date and time. The datetime module is part of the standard library and is available in all Python versions. The datetime module is used to create datetime objects, which represent a date and time. The datetime module is used to create datetime objects, which represent a date and time. The datetime module is used to create datetime objects, which represent a date and time.

```
df['Todaydate'] = pd.datetime.now()
print (df)

   Name  Joining_date  ... Allocation_date Today_date
0 Mahesh 2020-01-14  ... 2021-01-01 2021-05-06 14:21:59.847837
1 Elango 2020-12-23  ... 2021-01-04 2021-05-06 14:21:59.847837
2 Kadir 2020-11-19  ... 2021-01-05 2021-05-06 14:21:59.847837
3 Sundar 2020-04-06  ... 2021-01-06 2021-05-06 14:21:59.847837
4 Kumar 2020-06-30  ... 2021-01-07 2021-05-06 14:21:59.847837
[5 rows x 5 columns]

df['Experience'] = df['Todaydate'] - df['Joiningdate']
print (df['Experience'])

0 478 days 14:21:59.847837
1 134 days 14:21:59.847837
```

```
2 168 days 14:21:59.847837
3 395 days 14:21:59.847837
4 310 days 14:21:59.847837
Name: Experience, dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

`datetime` object is a class that represents a date and time. It is a subclass of `object`. It is used to represent a date and time in a standard format. The `strftime()` method is used to format a `datetime` object into a string.

`Timestamp()` is a class that represents a specific point in time. It is a subclass of `datetime.datetime`. It is used to represent a specific point in time in a standard format. The `epoch time` is a time value that represents the number of seconds since the epoch (January 1, 1970).

```
print (pd.datetime.now())
2021-05-06 14:21:59.862609

print (pd.datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d"))
2021-05-06

print (pd.Timestamp('2021-03-10'))
2021-03-10 00:00:00

print (pd.Timestamp(1372898493,unit='s'))
2013-07-04 00:41:33
```


12 Python Pandas-12

12.1 Handling Categorical data

Python Pandas, categorical data is a type of data that has a limited number of categories. It is used to represent data that is not numerical or boolean. For example, gender, color, and status are categorical data. In Pandas, categorical data is represented by the `category` data type. It is a hybrid of `string` and `object` data types. It is used to store categorical data efficiently. It is also used to perform operations on categorical data.

Python Pandas categorical data is a type of data that has a limited number of categories. It is used to represent data that is not numerical or boolean. It is also used to perform operations on categorical data.

```
import pandas as pd

d = {'Names' :
pd.Series(['Mahesh','Yazhini','Kadiresan','Malathi','Kumar','Sujith']),

'Gender' :
pd.Series(['Male','Trans','Male','Female','Male','Trans'],dtype="category")}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)

print (df['Names'])

print (df['Gender'])

print (df['Gender'].cat.remove_categories(['Trans'])) # add_categories()

print (df['Gender'].cat.categories)

c = pd.Categorical(['AB+', 'B+', 'AB+', 'O+', 'B-', 'AB-', 'B+'])

df['Blood group'] = pd.Series(c)
```

```
print (df['Blood_group'])

c = pd.Categorical(['AB+', 'B+', 'AB+', 'O+', 'B-', 'AB-', 'B+'], ['O+', 'B+'])

df['Blood_group'] = pd.Series(c)

print (df['Blood_group'])

print (c.ordered)

df['Mid Year points'] = pd.Series(["50", "90", "80", "50", "120", "100"])

df['Year End points'] = pd.Series(["80", "50", "80", "90", "100", "50"])


df['Mid Year points'] = df['Mid Year points'].astype("category",
categories=["50", "80", "90"], ordered=True)

df['Year End points'] = df['Year End points'].astype("category",
categories=["50", "80", "90"], ordered=True)

print (df['Mid Year points']>df['Year End points'])

print (df)
```

code link - [12_pandas_categoricaldata.py](#)

Example 6: Create a DataFrame with columns Names, Gender and dtypes=category. The dtypes=category is used to convert the data type of the column to categorical.

`Names`-이름 데이터의 타입은 object이며 dtype object 이고, `Gender`-성별 데이터의 타입은 object 이고 category 이다.

[illegible]

```
print (df['Gender'])
```

```
0 Male
1 Trans
2 Male
3 Female
4 Male
5 Trans
Name: Gender, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [Female, Male, Trans]
```

91

pd.Categorical 数据类型是 pandas 库中用于处理分类数据的数据类型。它允许我们存储和索引非数值型数据，如文本、日期、布尔值等。与普通的字符串数组相比，Categorical 数据类型具有更高的内存效率，并且支持更多的操作。

```
0 NaN
1 B+
2 NaN
3 O+
4 NaN
5 NaN
Name: Blood_group, dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [O+, B+]
```

```
print (c.ordered)
False
```

```

series- dtype=category pd.Categorical series-

```



```
3 False
4 False
5 False
Name: Year End points, dtype: bool
```

13 Python Pandas-13_Final

13.1 Real-time Example

Below is an example of a real-time data set. It contains the details of the TV programs, such as the program id, the category, the rating, the telecasted date, and the score. The data is in the form of a table.

	category	rating	telecasted_date	program_id	score
0	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	67547	65
1	news	4	10/15/2020 12:06	87465	75
2	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	88756	87
3	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	98456	56
4	news	4	10/15/2020 12:06	90908	46
5	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	34355	98
6	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	87643	95
7	news	3	12/26/2020 12:06	68864	100
8	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	23254	78
9	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	88997	56
10	Variety shows	2	8/12/2019 12:06	57636	87
11	Variety shows	5	6/17/2019 12:06	56643	56
12	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	67765	45
13	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	65499	64
14	Variety shows	3	6/19/2019 12:06	76439	86
15	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	77865	57
16	Variety shows	5	6/17/2019 12:06	76638	87
17	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	89097	75
18	Variety shows	3	6/19/2019 12:06	87539	89
19	Variety shows	4	12/26/2019 12:06	78754	100

The above data is in the raw format. It is not in the logic format. The data is not in the form of a table. The data is in the form of a list.

1. category, rating columns are categorical _ column code column
column - row index column. category=news, rating=3 column code=news_3 row index column.

2. telecasted_date 列は column-01 列の 日付を YYYYMMDD の形式で返す。
telecasted_quarter 列は column-02 列の日付を YYYYMMDD の形式で返す。 2020 年 12/26/2020 の日付は 2020 年の 4 四半期に属するので quarter-01 列は '2020 Quarter 4' と返す。

[illegible]

00000000000000000000 000000 000000 000000 0000000000 000000 000000
 000000000000000000000000 000000 00000000000000 00000000.

```
import pandas as pd

from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import numpy as np

df = pd.read_csv('./13 input data.csv')
```

```
print (df)

pd.set_option("display.max_columns",8)

df1 = pd.DataFrame()

df1['code'] = df['category'].astype(str)+'_'+df['rating'].astype(str)

df1['rating'] = df['rating']

df1['year'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(df['telecasted_date']).year

df1['telecasted_quarter'] = df1['year'].astype(str)+' Quarter '+pd.DatetimeIndex(df['telecasted_date']).quarter.astype(str)

df1['score'] = df['score']

print (df1.head(3))


df2 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])
['rating'].count().reset_index(name="total_programs")

df2['greater_than_5'] = df2['total_programs'].apply(lambda x: 'YES'
if x >= 5 else 'No')

df3 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])
['score'].mean().reset_index(name="all")

df2['all'] = df3['all']
```

```
df4 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])
['score']

l1 = []

for i,j in df4:
    y = float(j[0:5].mean())
    l1.append(y)

df2['first_5'] = pd.Series(l1)

print (df2)

l2 = []

for i,j,k in zip(df2['all'],df2['first_5'],df2['greater_than_5']):
    if k=='YES':
        l2.append(j)
    else:
        l2.append(i)

df2['avg_score'] = pd.Series(l2)

df2 = df2[['code','telecasted_quarter','avg_score']]

print (df2)
```

Code link [13_pandas_realtime_example.py](#)

Python Pandas:

1. Python Pandas is a data science tool which is used to manipulate data. It is a data frame object which is used to store data. It is a data frame object which is used to store data. It is a data frame object which is used to store data.

df1 df1 empty pandas code column-df-underscore telecasted_date column-quarter telecasted_quarter column-

rating, score df1-

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame()
df1['code'] = df['category'].astype(str)+'_'+df['rating'].astype(str)
df1['rating'] = df['rating']
df1['year'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(df['telecasted_date']).year
df1['telecasted_quarter'] = df1['year'].astype(str)+' Quarter '+pd.DatetimeIndex(df['telecasted_date']).quarter.astype(str)
df1['score'] = df['score']
print (df1.head(3))
```

	code	rating	year	telecasted_quarter	score
0	news_3	3	2020	2020 Quarter 4	65
1	news_4	4	2020	2020 Quarter 4	75
2	news_3	3	2020	2020 Quarter 4	87

2. total_programs df2 count 5- YES NO 'greater_than_5' column all column- score- first_5 column- 5

```
df2 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])
['rating'].count().reset_index(name="total_programs")

df2['greater_than_5'] = df2['total_programs'].apply(lambda x: 'YES' if x >= 5 else 'No')
```

```
df3 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])
['score'].mean().reset_index(name="all")

df2['all'] = df3['all']

df4 = df1.groupby(['code','rating','year','telecasted_quarter'])['score']

l1 = []
for i,j in df4:
    y = float(j[0:5].mean())
    l1.append(y)

df2['first_5'] = pd.Series(l1)

print (df2)
```

	code	rating	year	telecasted_quarter	total_programs \
0	Variety shows_2	2	2019	2019 Quarter 3	1
1	Variety shows_3	3	2019	2019 Quarter 2	2
2	Variety shows_4	4	2019	2019 Quarter 4	7
3	Variety shows_5	5	2019	2019 Quarter 2	2
4	news_3	3	2020	2020 Quarter 4	6
5	news_4	4	2020	2020 Quarter 4	2

	greater_than_5	all	first_5
0	No	87.000000	87.0
1	No	87.500000	87.5
2	YES	67.857143	60.0
3	No	71.500000	71.5
4	YES	83.500000	80.2
5	No	60.500000	60.5

3. Create a new column greater_than_5 in the df2 dataframe. If the value of the column avg_score is greater than 70, then the value of the column greater_than_5 should be YES. If the value of the column avg_score is less than or equal to 70, then the value of the column greater_than_5 should be NO. If the value of the column avg_score is null, then the value of the column greater_than_5 should be null.

```
l2 = []
for i,j,k in zip(df2['all'],df2['first_5'],df2['greater_than_5']):
    if k=='YES':
        l2.append(j)
    else:
        l2.append(i)
df2['avg_score'] = pd.Series(l2)
df2 = df2[['code','telecasted_quarter','avg_score']]
print (df2)
```

	code	telecasted_quarter	avg_score
0	Variety shows_2	2019 Quarter 3	87.0
1	Variety shows_3	2019 Quarter 2	87.5
2	Variety shows_4	2019 Quarter 4	60.0
3	Variety shows_5	2019 Quarter 2	71.5
4	news_3	2020 Quarter 4	80.2
5	news_4	2020 Quarter 4	60.5

கனியம் பண்டாஸ் Pandas

Kaniyam.com

Kaniyam Foundation
Account Number : 606101010050279
Union Bank Of India
West Tambaram, Chennai
IFSC - UBIN0560618